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REPORT

OF THE

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Associated Charities of Denver

NOVEMBER 24, 1889.

WITH A SUMMARY OF THE WORK DONE BY THE ASSOCIATED
SOCIETIES FOR THE YEAR 1889.



DENVER:
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS PRINT.
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Charity Organization Society, Denver

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THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

OFFICERS.

Rev. Myron W. Reed	President
Rev. P. F. Carr	} Vice-Presidents
Rev. H. Martyn Hart	
Rev. Sam'l A. Eliot	
Mrs. L. B. France	
Mrs. W. B. James	
J. S. Appel	Treasurer
George D. Kempton	Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES,

1889-90.

Rev. Myron W. Reed, <i>President.</i>	J. S. Appel, <i>Secretary.</i>
Rev. Henry Buchtel,	A. L. Welch, <i>Treasurer.</i>
Rev. H. Martyn Hart,	Mitchell Benedict,
Rev. Father McDevitt,	Ezra Humphrey,
Rev. Sam'l A. Eliot,	Donald J. Fletcher,
Rabbi Wm. Friedman,	Chas. E. Dickenson,
Granville Malcom,	I. E. Barnum,
J. W. Gilluly.	

EX OFFICIO.

Hon. Wolfe Londoner	<i>Mayor</i>
Hon. Joseph Brown	<i>Chm. Board Co. Commissioners</i>
Hon. H. B. Chamberlin	<i>Prest. Chamber of Commerce</i>

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES

CO-OPERATING WITH THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

Ladies' Relief Society.	St. Joseph's Home.
Colorado Humane Society.	Unity Church Society.
Flower Mission Society.	Trinity M. E. Church Society.
The Day Nursery.	St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum.
The King's Daughters.	First Congregational Church Society.
The Woman's Exchange.	Park Avenue Church Society.
The Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society.	Grace M. E. Church Society.
The Women's Hospital.	Smith Chapel.
The Denver Orphans' Home.	North Denver Ladies' Relief Society.
St. Luke's Hospital.	Tabernacle Dispensary.
St. Vincent de Paul Society.	Temple Emanuel Society.
The Homeopathic Free Dispensary.	The Gross Dispensary.
The Colorado Boys' and Girls' Home and Employment Association.	The Free Kindergarten Association.

PREFACE

This publication indicates the extent and character of the charitable work done in the city of Denver under the supervision of the Executive Committee of the Associated Charities during the first year of their association. A summary of the reports of the various benevolent and humane societies, hospitals, asylums, dispensaries, etc., connected with the Charity Organization Society is presented. Upon the basis of these reports to the Executive Committee the appropriations for the ensuing year will be justly apportioned. The Committee believe that the success of the first year of association among the benevolent activities of Denver marks an epoch in the history of the city. The reports show that all the charitable institutions of the city are in a condition of progressive efficiency and co-operation. We congratulate the public on the success of the first year of the associated charities and confidently appeal to the citizens of Denver for the support and encouragement which will enable us to enlarge our usefulness and place our organization on a permanent foundation.

For the Executive Committee,

S. A. ELIOT,
J. S. APPEL.

SECOND ANNUAL MASS MEETING,

NOVEMBER 24, 1889.

The Tabor Opera House was crowded from floor to ceiling on the night of Sunday, November 24th. The stage was occupied by representatives of every charitable organization in the city, by prominent business men, ministers of the leading churches, judges, lawyers, real estate men, physicians and men of leisure. Mayor Londoner presided, and behind him were seated Judge Decker, Judge Belford, Colonel Fisk, Hon. C. S. Thomas, Rev. Messrs. Thos. Uzzell, W. H. Brodhead, S. A. Eliot, J. Q. A. Henry, A. Blanchard, Fathers Carr and McDevitt, Rabbi Friedman, Drs. Denison and Rogers, Messrs. H. Straus, R. O. Gildersleeve, E. F. Hallack, A. G. Rhoads, G. H. Kempton, and many other prominent men. Rev. Myron W. Reed, Messrs. J. S. Appel, A. J. Welch and H. A. W. Tabor, occupied the stage box, and in the other boxes sat Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. Buchtel, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Rhoads, Mrs. Eliot, Mrs. Read, Mrs. Benton, Mrs. Boller, Mrs. France, Mrs. Mitchell, and other leaders in the charity organization society. The meeting was long and enthusiastic. The speeches were all well received. On minor matters there was a frank diversity of opinion, but all were agreed on the necessity and practical success of charity organization and co-operation.

Koenigsberg's orchestra and the quartette of the First Congregational Church opened the meeting. Father McDevitt made a stirring address.

He eloquently appealed for a removal of prejudice, and hoped that the acid of hatred would be removed from the hearts of sectarian people. "Unity is necessary. There is

no Christianity in church work where the bitter rancor of narrow-minded prejudice exists. There are too many barbed wire fences to surmount. The barbs dig into the flesh of harmony and bleed Christianity. There is a man in this town who recently turned his own sister from his door because she, with conscientious belief, joined a different church than the one to which he belonged. God pity such a man. I would rather have my heart stand still than to discard my sister because of a difference in creed. I am glad to own that I am a Catholic. I extend the hand of cordiality to all other denominations in this grand united work of charity. We should be all brothers and sisters in the good cause. This is the first duty of the church. It should be rigidly adhered to at all times and doubtless will be. Prejudice should not lurk in the pulpit."

He then detailed the grand effect of harmony and the eradication of all sectional lines.

Rev. Thos. Uzzell followed with a description of the recent National Conference of Charities at San Francisco. With many an apt illustration and touching story he pleaded the cause of charity in the lower parts of the city. He made a report of the work of the Tabernacle Dispensary and with great force urged the establishment of a State Board of Charity. His witty stories, earnestness and eloquence roused the audience to the highest point of enthusiasm.

Hon. C. S. Thomas gave a plain and logical definition of business-like charity. He contrasted scientific charity with emotional philanthropy. "Indiscriminate alms-giving, instead of being a preventive, is an effective breeder in the increase in the number of applicants. As a consequence we now have scientific charity, as opposite to ordinary philanthropy. We should give to the worthy and ignore the unworthy. No charity should attempt to spend the money at its disposal without investigating whether or not the recipient is worthy. Organized charity, by virtue of the work it has done, is enabled to lay out and minimize the objects and works before it."

Mr. Thomas then read statistics of twenty-five societies to determine what are and what are not worthy objects of charity. After completing the reading of the statistics, he continued: "Without organized charities there will be a large amount of imposition on benevolence. It is the duty of every man and

woman to give to the meritorious, and join in the good work of charity when it is properly organized, and the discrimination can be made. It is oftentimes difficult to impress on the human mind the duty of an individual. A state board of charities is necessary in Colorado. There is scarcely a state in the Union that has not its labor board. The same rule should apply to charity. The statistics of charity are indispensable. The establishment of a weather bureau was once regarded as an absurdity. That idea has now been overcome. An organized board of charities is more essential, and would be of more benefit to the deserving poor. Organize a board of charities and give them all necessary power. It is needed. This is not an experimental matter. It is operated with success elsewhere. Take Massachusetts, for instance. Under vigilant supervision the Board has proved efficient in breaking up the system of raising pauper children with adults in poor-houses. Take New York, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and other states that have operated with successful boards of charity. The organization of a State board in Colorado means a decrease in individual subscription. It should be non-sectarian, and religion should not interfere. When that is done we shall have a system. Business men should interest themselves. I say that it is asking too much to ask men and women to devote their time to charity without remuneration. A State board of charities would necessarily be salaried, and it would systematize the good work in this State."

Rev. Samuel A. Eliot then spoke briefly outlining the policy, methods and results of scientific charity and contrasting the old motives and methods with the new. He urged a number of practical amendments to the existing organization, such as more centralization, more systematic visiting and registration and concluded with a tribute to the work of the Associated Charities during the first year and an appeal for continued and increased support.

Mrs. A. W. Leonard read a manuscript on "Preventive Work in its Relation to Charity." It treated of the necessary education of children, the good results to be obtained from the Woman's Hospital and the Newsboys Home, the elevation of social purity among poor children, and the necessity of rearing the boys in the path of temperance and good habits. The day nursery and its wonderful success was illustrated and

its success was attributed to the loyalty of the good women who had it in charge.

Rabbi Friedman spoke briefly and eloquently of the duty of charity, he paid a warm tribute to the ladies active in benevolent work, described some of the admirable work of the Hebrew Ladies Benevolent Society and closed with a glowing appeal to the liberality of the fortunate.

Judge Decker spoke tersely and forcibly on the judicial aspect of organized charity. "Law and charity," he said, "are both founded on common sense. The law applies to all classes, Catholic, Protestant and Jew. Charity applies to them all, too." Judge Decker sought to apply the remedy for poverty and misery at its source, holding prevention better than cure. He assailed with great earnestness three manifest sources of misery—the gambling houses, the open Sunday saloons and fraudulent voting. He insisted that the laws against these evils should be fully and actively enforced.

Dr. Denison outlined a plan for the proposed city hospital. He said :

The late noble and venerable president Mark Hopkins of Williams College, used to compliment a student who had done unusually well in declamation with these words : "The young man has a good conception what he wants to do." If I could lead you to one-half appreciation of what the city of Denver needs in the way of a public hospital I should do what I want to do and feel amply repaid for attempting to address you. We must become acquainted with the whole subject and feel the need; then we will be in a like frame of mind to that of a bright little boy I know of in Denver, whose inward cravings prompted him to ask his father the other day : "Papa, are they allowed to have anything to eat between meals up in heaven ?" His ideal of future bliss was very simply stated.

A proper conception of our subject may be best reached by a separate consideration of the following divisions: First the object of a city hospital ; second, the urgency or need of such an institution; third, the location and construction; fourth, the support or financial basis; fifth, the organization and management.

It is quite possible for us to plan such an ideal institution for Denver that the urgency for its erection will seem to be imperative. The object of a public hospital may be thought by

some to be the furnishing of skilled treatment for the sick poor, a home for the homeless in time of sickness, a resting place for the weak and dying when self-support or care has become impossible. The chief object of such an institution is the convenience and perfection of both medical and surgical service and of nursing, and that, too with a view to the greatest good to the largest number. If it were not for the convenience of medical attendance and the perfection and economy of nursing, it would be much better not to bring together bodies attacked by disease. You should consider favorably the wish of the physician to do his charitable work in the line of his profession, and make everything convenient and satisfactory to his helping in your good task. Then there is the perfection of the art of nursing through a systematic training of attendants on the sick. This is another important feature of a good hospital.

This brings us to our second question. Do we need a public hospital? I should say we did. There is not to-day more than twice as much hospital accommodation in the city of Denver as when there were 30,000 inhabitants here, and there ought to be five times as much.

It may be claimed that the working classes are better paid here and so better able to take care of themselves, yet there are counterbalancing considerations in the ever changing and peculiar character of our population. The large number of working people who have come out here to begin life anew with nothing laid by, those of the servant class who have no home suitable to be sick in, the miners from the mountains, the cattlemen from the plains, and the tourists, invalids and strangers from the East, all make up a community to be provided for, which makes it probable that a hospital of 400 beds would be none too large for this city's need.

When we look, for purposes of comparison, to eastern cities, it will be easy to find many with one-half or less inhabitants than Denver has, yet with far better hospital advantages. Hartford, Conn., for instance, a city of about 45,000 people, has a splendid city hospital with accommodations for nearly 300 patients, and over half a million dollars has been raised for its support. In London, Paris and New York we find that the proportion of the population who are benefitted thereby increases, so that in the city of London I learned that one-fourth

of all the medical and surgical work done is contributed through the hospitals and dispensaries. In New York City it is 20 per cent., I understand, and in smaller cities somewhat in proportion. Why then am I, a physician, arguing in favor of throwing open these doors of charity? It is not with the expectation that you would allow the entrance through those doors of the spongers on charity who have let the system of dispensaries and the like be called in question by thoughtful men in the East, but rather with the hope that you will so perfect your organization and guard the entrance to the hospital, that those who are able to pay for medical and surgical attendance will have to do so.

If, on the other hand, you would make it a strictly free hospital, the line between those able to pay and the deserving poor should be definitely drawn, and only the latter be allowed admission. As to location and construction, there is no great difficulty if you have proper financial backing. There is nothing small about charity except the purse. The convenience of medical attendance, which we have already considered, as well as the facility for moving the sick and the injured from railway stations, factories or boarding houses, make a more or less central location for the hospital necessary. It would be very desirable to locate the hospital within a half-mile of the center of the town, with a possible outside limit, for given reasons, within one mile from said center. Desirable spots are not wanting within the smaller limit given. The southern slope of ground just north of the Platte river, beyond the Fourteenth street viaduct, would be an excellent locality, furnishing quick drainage, fine sun exposure and some protection from inclement north and northwest winds. The vicinity of Lincoln park would also prove desirable. Wherever the hospital is located, I would advise that sufficient ground be corraled to allow of an extension of the hospital structures sufficient to accommodate 400 or 500 patients.

On the score of financial support I will say but little, only recommending that the plan which has built and splendidly endowed Hartford City hospital should be tried here. The credit of that place is chiefly due to the late Dr. Hawley, Sr., of Hartford, Conn., who, with Dr. Russell and Mr. Edson Fessenden, composing the executive committee, induced all the friends

of the institution to bequeath in their wills a certain proportion of their residue, from one-tenth to one-half, to the Hartford City hospital. The result has been that now for twenty-five years very many of the residents of that city who have died have left bequests to the hospital, and a total of over \$500,000 has been contributed. I am aware that Mr. Reed believes that we ought, like Peabody or Corcoran, to be the executors of our own wills, but with the large majority of mortals his plan does not seem to take well.

For my own part I can see no very great difference in our obligation to be taxed for the support of public schools, and our obligation to be taxed for the establishment and maintaining of public hospitals.

As to the matter of government or management, it should be distinctly understood that your hospital is to be independent of sectarian rule, of political bias, or of partisan prejudice. A healthful and unbiased criticism of its management should at all times be encouraged in so far as that thereby its success and perfection may be attained. The associated charities organization is well suited to hold the controlling hand, could this society succeed in drawing to its support all the aid and co-operation which the enterprise deserves.

Mrs. A. Jacobs made "The appeal for help." She referred to the necessity of having money to carry on the cause of charity work in the city of Denver. She cited the famous saying of Napoleon I, that money was what won battles. "Poverty is a situation and pauperism a condition," said Mrs. Jacobs. "Charity removes both, but it requires money to meet the urgent needs of both. It is in our power to make the night time of the poor into the day time of comfort. We can lift the poverty-stricken from the depths of degradation to the ranks of manhood or womanhood. God never made a pauper in the world. Children come into the world and condition and surroundings make them either princes or paupers. Upon you, fathers and mothers, rests the responsibility of not besmirching the little souls, of educating and developing them."

At the conclusion of Mrs. Jacobs' stirring address the benediction was pronounced by Rev. J. Q. A. Henry.

ADDRESS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Your Executive Committee, at the close of the first year of its organization, desire to congratulate you on the great success which has attended the efforts of establishing a United Charity Organization in our city, based on the principles of "Scientific Charity." The experiment, which was begun in our city last year with some feeling of distrust, has proven to be a great boon to both the givers and recipients of relief, and it is not an exaggeration to say that the amount of \$20,000.00, distributed through the channels of the charity organizations of this city, have saved the citizens of Denver thousands of dollars, and the relief afforded has been systematic, rapid and judicious. The establishing of a central agency, the weekly meetings, and the various reports and discussions have tended to teach us all the true objects of help providing, while the many cases of sorrow and distress, which from time to time were presented for our consideration, have deepened our sympathy for suffering humanity and made us eager to have new light thrown, and obtain fresh knowledge, on the work we have on hand. One of the most beneficial results is the almost entire absence from our streets of beggars. It is one of the direct benefits which our organization has been to the people of Denver. Begging as a fine art has had its place among the recognized professions for a long time. In many European countries it is a legitimate means of earning a livelihood, and in cities like Rome and Paris, where it has been reduced to a science, it has actually assumed a heritable character, inasmuch as the right to a certain locality in which to solicit alms is respected by the whole fraternity and descends from generation to generation. Volumes have been written about the professional beggars of Europe, until the subject has lost its novelty; but the practice still continues and probably will continue as long as the human family retains its soft heartedness and credulity. But it is the subject of charity in our own city in which we are chiefly concerned, for charity begins rightly at home. First, then, it may be said that charity differs from almsgiving, in that the latter is indiscriminate and often ill-judged, while the former

is careful, methodical, systematic and having a definite end in view. To give a beggar who comes to the door a piece of money and then shut the door in his face is not charity. It is almsgiving, but it is often done to ease one's conscience, or even as the means of getting rid of a troublesome and annoying visitor. The use to which the money may be put, the real condition of the mendicant, whence he has come or where he is going, all these are immaterial to the almsgiver. Out of his abundance he has bestowed largeness upon who has asked it, and with that he dismisses the whole subject from his mind.

Charity, on the other hand, goes to work in a different way. Knowing full well that careless and indiscriminate giving only encourages pauperism and mendicancy, charity is cautious, least in seeming to do good, evil may come.

Charity recognizes the great principle that the only real way to help a man is to find him a chance to help himself; that very many of the human family have such gelatinous backbones that they would rather be held up than stand up; and that, like little children, very many men and women will not walk if they can be carried. To stiffen up the spinal columns of the languid or disheartened, to set the down-trodden on their feet again, and to aid the unfortunate to recover their self-respect and manhood, is the purpose and aim of genuine and well-regulated charity.

To accomplish these objects it is obvious that in any community there must be systematic and a common purpose. There must be organization and definite plans of operation in order that one section may not interfere with or undo the work of the other. There must be close scrutiny and investigation to protect against fraud and imposition, and there must be the ability to discriminate between cases which it is the duty and function of the State to care for, and cases which come properly within the jurisdiction of private benefactions. All these details, and more, are absolutely necessary to the exercise of charity in its best and truest sense, and without them charity is useless, and even worse than useless.

The conspicuous success of the first year of the organized charity movement in our city must spur us on toward perfecting the system, in order that our methods may become as near perfect as humanity can design to alleviate the distress and

suffering of those who need our aid, and to relieve poverty in accordance with the modern idea of relief. Your Executive Committee must not only be a means to the collection of a fund and disburse the same, but must also act in an advisory and supervisory direction, in securing greater efficiency in the various societies which are banded together in the organization, carefully examining the financial reports of the different institutions, prevent waste and extravagance, establish such particular branches of charities as may, from time to time, become necessary, and aid the growth of those now in existence, foster interests in Kindergartens, and, on the whole, give the public a better understanding of the entire charity dispensation in our city. This can be done only if the Executive Committee can oversee the various charities under its control, so as to prevent abuses, check extravagance, promote economy and rebuke niggardness.

In addition to our local work for the ensuing year, it is to be hoped that we succeed in inaugurating a State Conference of Charities, which would be similar in scope and usefulness to our State what a National Conference is to the Nation. Many questions relating to imperfect laws, and improved management of our State institutions, can thus be discussed, and it will eventually lead to the establishing of a State Board of Charities, and the good results that flow from the creation of such a Board.

That the reports of our work, when presented to the people at the forthcoming mass meeting, will arouse fresh enthusiasm for the noble and worthy mission of the Associated Charities of Denver cannot be doubted, and this will give us all new impetus for the future.

One of the most important projects which requires our careful consideration for the ensuing year is the erection of a new hospital. It is an essential necessity that we have connected with our organization a hospital, free from all sectarian, denominational or private control; one that shall be conducted on the most improved modern plan, and the medical department under the direct charge of a responsible medical staff; a hospital not built so as to be an imposing stone or marble structure, but one which will enable those destitute of means to secure attendance on a par with those who can pay their way. It is true that many earnest and right thinking persons believe that through

rivalry among different denominations only can such a proper hospital be secured, but we deem it best that Denver make a new departure in this hospital movement in the same spirit as is manifested in the charity organization, endeavor to unite all in one common, grand purpose and establish an institution over whose doors shall be only these words :

“ IF YOU ARE SICK, ENTER HERE.”

An efficient and responsible management, and one always ready to receive public inspection, a management sufficiently elevated to maintain public confidence, a large staff of physicians, and the Associated Charities to control the expenditures—an institution modelled on these ideas will place Denver in the foreground for noble and charitable work. In the *Republican* of November 14th, the following editorial is certainly timely :

“The Associated Charities should not halt in their efforts to raise money for the proposed hospital. That hospital is needed now, and the approach of cold weather makes it urgently important that something be done for its erection. The kind of a hospital that we need in Denver is one that would be under public control. If the Associated Charities represent in a matter of this sort the public, it would be entirely proper to let that association erect and maintain the hospital. The people of Denver would be willing to give the money if they were properly approached.”

Our receipts this year aggregate	\$19,991.05
Expenditures	17,880.03
	<u>\$2,111.02</u>

Which gives us sufficient funds on hand to pay the November allowances and have a little left (the detailed account being printed on pages 12 to 21 inclusive).

The most gratifying feature about the subscriptions is that out of the total amount subscribed only \$61 was not collected—certainly a proud record for Denver.

This report can best conclude with the “summing up” of the report of the Rev. Oscar McCulloh in his pamphlet as read by him at the Sixteenth National Conference, at San Francisco :

“Wherever the method obtains, there follow clearer ideas of what is to be done, and the multiplication of charitable agencies of the finer kind. This seems little, when compared with

'The fierce, confederate storm of sorrow,
Barricaded evermore with the walls of cities;'

but it is something. The company that gathered about the Christ were few, and made light impress upon the misery of that age. Yet, when they came back with joy, saying, "Lord, even the devils are subject unto us through thy name," He lifted up his eyes to heaven, and said, "I beheld Satan as lightning fall from heaven." It was a far cry, a long, long thought; but, in the enthusiasm for humanity, He saw the ultimate fall of evil. So with those who work earnestly in the new method of charity. Though long years may come an! go before they have realized their hope, yet, since they know they are right, they take their appeal to the ages, and say, "It will come!"

Respectfully submitted,

MYRON W. REED, *President.*

J. S. APPEL, *Secretary.*

Executive Committee, Associated Charities.

REPORTS.

The following are the full official reports for the past year of the Associated Charities and of the various organizations which compose that body. The figures speak for themselves of the work which is done in this city in the direction of aiding the needy.

CENTRAL OFFICE.

DENVER, Nov. 13, 1889.—George D. Kempton, secretary
Charity Organization society, in account with J. S. Appel,
treasurer.

Amount received from Associated Charities.	\$1,270 19
Donations received from Clifton Bell & Co..	100 00
Donations received from Argyle & Collins..	40 00
Donation received from C. Pearson & Co....	100 00
Donation received from F. O'Brien	25 00
Donations received from William Devere...	25 00
Donation received from A. A. Gibson	25 00
Total	\$1,585 19

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salary of agents from February 20, 1889, to November 13, 1889	\$ 868 33
Relief in 529 emergency cases	583 24
Balance cash on hand	133 62
Total	\$1,585 19

Respectfully submitted,

J. S. APPEL,
Treasurer Charity Organization Society.

LADIES' RELIEF SOCIETY.

DENVER, Nov. 12.—To the Officers and Members of the Ladies' Relief Society: Herewith is presented a report of the operations of this society for the past year. By reference to the treasurer's report a statement of the finances covering receipts and disbursements will be found. By the agent's report the amount of clothing, dry goods, shoes, etc., distributed will be ascertained:

Families assisted to groceries, etc., by district visitors	300
Persons comprising same	1,001
Families started in housekeeping	17
Persons comprising same	58
Families assisted on Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's with groceries, poultry, fruits, delicacies, etc.	208
Persons in same	500
Persons furnished transportation in part	69
Families assisted to groceries, furniture, clothing, bedding, etc., by North Denver branch	34
Persons comprising same	94
Children admitted to Ladies' Relief Home	89
Children at the home at beginning of year	24
Children maintained at the home	30
Old ladies admitted to the home	42
Old ladies at the home at beginning of year	4
Old ladies maintained at the home	5
Children at free kindergarten	30
Men fed at Ladies' Relief woodyard	727
Families assisted	559
Persons assisted	2,610

To the ladies actively engaged in the labors of the society the highest meed of praise is due for their unselfish devotion to the welfare of the unfortunate, in which work they have endeavored to pursue such a course as involved a systematic and truly beneficial administration of charity, calculated to create a condition of independence in lieu of one of dependence. Upwards of 700 visits have been made to the houses of the poor

by the ladies referred to. With a membership exceeding 100 the fact remains that the labors of the society have been performed by about fifteen ladies. No stronger argument can be used for asking the ladies of this city to join with us in our work. We appeal to you to give us your presence, your energies and your cooperation. A yearly fee of \$1 covers all the expense of membership. A full realization of this fact by the ladies of our city and their compliance therewith would greatly augment our effectiveness.

THE LADIES' RELIEF HOME.

By reference to this report it will be ascertained that there have been maintained during the year at this institution an average of five old ladies and thirty children. A brief description of this home is as follows: Nearly the entire first floor is devoted to the old ladies, each one of whom has a comfortable, clean and homelike room, where light and sunshine may enter to make happy their declining days. The second and third floors contain the juvenile department. Here we receive in part the offspring of shiftless parents, grasping the children at a time when the character may still be formed for good, from the possibilities of an uncertain career. Here a changed mode of life elevates them and disseminates lessons and thoughts which cannot fail to make them useful men and women instead of participants in careers of sin and vice. And we all know "As the twig is bent the tree is inclined." A number of worthy working women place their children here, thus permitting the mothers to pursue employment and contribute to their support by paying a nominal sum for their board and clothing. The receipts of this institution are about one-third of the cost of the maintenance. It is well worthy of more than passing mention in this connection that we fittingly recognize the constant services of Dr. Stenhouse in behalf of the inmates, when we realize that his skill and time were bestowed freely and at all times, and without hope of reward other than that which attends unceasing kindness. Our sincere thanks are also tendered to the other medical gentlemen who have so kindly given their services.

THE FREE KINDERGARTEN.

Here the facilities offered at places of this kind are extended to about thirty children. For the support in this place in greater part we are indebted to the various churches and individual contributions. Associated herewith was the Froebel Association which was composed of a number of ladies who each contributed one dollar per year.

THE WOOD YARD.

A great benefit is done here inasmuch as it furnishes temporary work and homes for such as might otherwise continue their pursuits as tramps, and in many instances situations of a permanent nature are secured for the men. In January last the society purchased two lots for the use of the woodyard on Corbett street. This accounts for the unusual expense attending this place for the past year. Eleven thousand two hundred and thirty-four meals were furnished here to 727 men.

To those generous persons who have given liberally of their means for the promotion of the work in which we are engaged, we have ever held foremost that a compact ennobled by mutual confidence exists between us. They have given their money to us in a spirit of true charity, and we have applied it in that form. In our intercourse with the ladies and gentlemen comprising the associated charities, a field has been developed which, let us hope, will bear good fruits. In our relations with the county commissioners, which have been almost constant, we have been met with the highest consideration, and gratefully acknowledge our deep sense of obligation.

To the press of the city we look with pleasure as having ably assisted us in the work of our organization, and tender our sincere thanks therefor.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. D. MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

THE CENTRAL RELIEF OFFICE.

The close of another year celebrates the sixth anniversary of the opening of the central office at room 32, Court House. This has been an important factor in the work of the Ladies'

Relief Society, as all applicants are here referred to the proper sources. Here, too, are stored supplies of clothing and shoes, mostly the donations of those who are charitably disposed. We have received during the past twelvemonth 256 packages, besides large contributions of provisions at Thanksgiving and Christmas, the Whittier and Gilpin schools remembering us in the most bountiful manner. We have distributed from the office sixty new undervests, twenty-four pairs of rubbers, 222 pairs of new shoes, 303 old, 156 yards of calico and domestic, 117 yards flannel and canton flannel, twelve comforts and nearly 3,000 pieces of second-hand clothing.

Two hundred and seventy-three families have been supplied with clothing and shoes, besides 185 men, many of whom were sent to the wood yard for food and shelter in return for their work.

The Industrial Society of Unity church having kindly undertaken the issuing of sewing at paying prices to many poor women, the need of such work here was no longer apparent, and during the past winter knitting only was furnished, some eighteen pairs of warm stockings being the result of this labor. An exception was the making of infants' clothes by the desire of a benevolent lady, who furnished material and means to pay for the making.

The employment bureau has been no small feature of the work and we have tried to fit people to places so far as lay in our power. One hundred and twenty-seven employers have here sought help and 175 workers have been directed to situations wherever possible. In our directory of working women have been the names of forty-five women wanting days' work at washing or cleaning, twenty-three nurses and nineteen dress-makers and seamstresses. Many requests for light work have been the most difficult to satisfy. These came often from deserted wives whose number has increased sadly, no fewer than eighty names having come under our notice during the past year. The problem how best to help them is a difficult one to solve and demands much thought. It is so hard to know what to do for a women left alone, often with the care of little children.

In resigning to other hands the daily work of this office, which has been first in my thoughts for the greater part of the

past six years, I desire to express to the members of the society my appreciation of their sympathy and kindness and to bespeak the same for my successor. We are all human and liable to make mistakes. Charity for each other as well as for those who come to us for aid will greatly assist us in our work and bind us still more closely together in the years to come.

"Let us reach in own bosoms for the key to other lives,
And with love towards erring nature cherish good that still survives,
So that when our disrobed spirits soar to realms of light again,
We may say 'Dear Father, judge us as we judge our fellow men.'"

MRS. M. P. BOLLER.

DENVER, November 1, 1889.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Ladies' Relief woodyard receipts from November 13, 1888, to November 5, 1889, for wood sold were \$1,662.85.

The expenses of the woodyard from November 13, 1888, to November 5, 1889, were :

Wood bought	\$ 946 35
Superintendent's salary	289 50
Groceries and vegetables	289 73
Horse bought	75 00
New wagon	75 00
Meat	222 54
Repairs on old wagon	43 90
First payment on two lots bought	700 00
Interest on money borrowed	40 50
Cook's salary	30 00
Hay, grain and shoeing horse	133 33
Bread donated and bought	75 00
Use of telephone	6 20
Coal	12 00
Bedding	20 00
Material and labor for new building and expense of moving to lots bought	507 53
Total	\$3,466 58

The expenses of the kindergarten for nine months for teachers' salaries, room rent, coal and fixtures were \$413.92. The school closed August 23, and re-opened October 7, 1889.

RECEIPTS.

November, memberships	\$ 15 00
December, memberships	24 50
December, Trinity Memorial Sunday school..	2 20
January, Trinity Memorial Sunday school....	1 60
January, memberships	3 00
February, First Congregational Church Sunday school	28 23
February, the Cathedral Sunday school.....	5 00
February, Friends	8 35
March, Friends	2 25
March, by donation Mrs. Lowrie Memorial....	25 00
March, Trinity Methodist Sunday school.....	10 00
April, First Baptist Sunday school.....	15 00
April, First Congregational Sunday school....	9 84
April, memberships	2 00
May, Cathedral Sunday school.....	15 00
May, Central Presbyterian Sunday school Easter offering.....	74 20
August, lawyers' and bankers' base ball game..	75 25
Total receipts.....	<hr/> \$316 42

LADIES' RELIEF HOME.

REPORT FOR 1888-89.

Board of children, interest on money
loaned, cash donations and bread \$1,929 80

EXPENSES.

Salaries matron, governors, cook and laundress	\$1,030 48
Groceries, vegetables and fruits	642 16
Insurance three years	100 00
Water tax one year	48 60
Cow bought	50 00
Telephone	75 00
Repairs and material and plumbing	316 69
Chinaware and furniture	86 11
Drugs for children	65 95
Meat	210 98
Coal and cartage	85 40
Shoes for children	24 65
Postage	2 20
Hay and feed for cow	60 68
Carpet and matting	22 64
Merchandise	121 49
Bread donated and bought	157 78
Total expense for the year	<u>\$3,089 81</u>

TREASURER'S REPORT.

From November 13, 1888, to November 5, 1889.

Cash from United charities, eleven months	\$4,980 90
Requests	818 35
Donations and membership and bread	752 15
Total	<u>\$6,551 40</u>

EXPENSES.

Groceries for the poor	\$ 961 54
Care of sick and aged	478 42
Shoes for destitute	366 00
Flannel, muslin and gingham	225 57
Printing and advertising	75 27
Agent's salary	365 00
Rent for sick and destitute	99 50
Furniture for destitute families	122 40
Police matron's salary in part	30 75
Stamps and postals	20 50
Expressage	24 95
Supplies for office and sewing done by poor women	17 70
Coal for sick families	12 15
Drugs for sick families	57 25
Railroad fare	123 10
North Denver branch Ladies' Relief	175 00
Borrowed from First National Bank and paid	175 00
Work done by half sick men	14 50
Lodging and meals for strangers	29 75
Tents and lumber for destitute families	81 45
Meat for sick families	20 82
Kindergarten fixtures	20 00
Bread to destitute families	161 00
Soap for destitute families	25 00
Cash loaned to sick	47 70
Debt of last year	19 00
Total	<u>\$3,749 32</u>

RECEIPTS.

Ladies' Relief Society	\$ 6,551 40
Ladies' Relief Home	1,929 80
Ladies' Relief Woodyard	1,662 85
Ladies' Relief Kindergarten	316 42
Total	<u>\$10,460 47</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ladies' Relief Society.....	\$ 3,749 32
Ladies' Relief Home.....	3,089 81
Ladies' Relief Woodyard.....	3,466 58
Ladies' Relief Kindergarten.....	413 92
<hr/>	
Total expense.....	\$10,719 63
Total receipts.....	10,460 47
<hr/>	
Unpaid bills.....	\$ 259.16

MRS. L. B. FRANCE,

Treasurer Ladies' Relief Society.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

In giving an account of our work for the past year it will be impossible to give a detailed account of the work. While we are represented as one of the charitable societies of the city and a member of the charity organization, we want it plainly understood that we are not a charitable society in the sense of giving alms, for that is not our method of helping. It has been thoroughly demonstrated and proven that the most thorough work of charity has been and is being accomplished where money has not been given but where the objects of charity have been put in the way of being self-supporting.

But it does require money to carry on our work and investigate the cases of neglect and cruelty that are constantly being reported to our office, and to prosecute such cases as require it in the courts. Our work has increased to such an extent this last year that, instead of one agent, we ought to have several men upon the streets all the time, for the prevention of cruelty in all of its forms; but, on account of a lack of funds to pay another man with, we have had to do with only one. Yet, regardless of all the obstacles which we have had to contend with and the opposition which we have met on every side, we have constantly gained ground and proven to the public the necessity of such an organization as the Humane Society.

In the performance of our duty, we antagonize the brutal element and are brought face to face with the lowest forms of humanity and the darkest side of life, often taking our lives in our hands to rescue a poor helpless child that has been neglected and abused by its parents. Our second annual report, which was published, showing our work up to May 1, 1889, shows 734 cases dealt with during the year prior to that time, and since the first of May our books show over 600 cases that have been looked after by our officers in this city alone.

The Humane Society's reputation has been so well established that, when acts of cruelty are witnessed, even a threat that they will be reported to the society, has the desired effect to stop cruelty at once, and those who are not members of the society take advantage of this and assume the authority. The mere fact that a society exists in a city or town, has a tendency to lessen cruelty and make men more careful how they treat the helpless.

One great feature of our work is the rescuing of children from homes of vice and crime, and placing them where they will be cared for and protected and brought up to become good men and women. Such cases are the most difficult to deal with of any that are reported at our office, for there are not two cases that can be dealt with alike, yet the facts must be brought to light, for there is a child to be saved. I have had the question asked me many times, "How can I be of service to the society?" I would like to state for the benefit of those who would like to assist us in our work, that they can be of great help to us by simply reporting the cases promptly that come to their notice. Whether it is a neglected child, or a dumb animal, it is your duty to report the case at once. It is not necessary for your name to be made public, unless the case comes to trial. Then you will be called simply as a witness, as any other one will be called, but the society is the prosecuting witness in the case. You, perhaps, have had the abuse of a child brought to your notice, day after day, and have wished that something might be done to relieve and protect it. Have you ever thought that there was a duty resting upon you to report the case, so that the child may be protected? If you do not, how can you clear yourself from being a participant in the crime, and will not that act and your neglect follow you all the days of

your life, since if you had performed your duty the child might have been saved?

One other way of helping the society is, when you are called as a witness, to give your evidence on the stand in behalf of a child "or even a dog," to tell all you know, and not to withhold anything, for just what you do not give may be the very evidence required to bring the guilty to justice.

We have had the moral and financial support of the public during the year that has just passed, for which we are very thankful. And we truly hope that we shall have it for the year which is now before us, and as our work has more than doubled we also hope that our monthly allowance may also be doubled to meet the expense which the increased work calls for. We have received through the Associated Charity fund up to the present time \$1,900.

G. H. THOMSON, *Secretary*.

THE TABERNACLE FREE DISPENSARY.

The following is the report of the Tabernacle Free Dispensary for the year ending November 1, 1889:

Associated Charities.....	\$260 00.
Dispensary box.....	10 00
Private donations.....	145 40
Total	\$415 40
Drugs.....	\$287 75
Fitting up dispensary room and furniture.....	100 00.
Incidentals	27 65
Total.....	\$415 40
Medical cases.....	1,200
Surgical cases	150
Obstretical cases.....	2
Total.....	1,352
Consultations	1,800

The physicians have made forty-six visits to the homes of sick poor who were unable to come to the dispensary.

In November, 1888, the medical services of the dispensary came under the charge of Dr. Mary Barker Bates and Dr. Eleanor Lawney. In September Dr. Blanche Moore joined the staff.

In August the clerical work, such as entering names of patients upon the register, writing labels, etc., was undertaken by Mrs. E. F. Leonard, who will remain with the Tabernacle as secretary.

Mrs. Leonard's connection with the Larimer street mission and with other benevolent organizations in Denver renders her services to us of peculiar value. She is able to send us many sick people who would otherwise be neglected, and to carry or send medicines to those who are unable to come to the dispensary. The dispensary is open for medical services on all week days from 1 to 2 p. m.

Because of the inadequacy of the hospital accommodations a great injury is done to the sick poor of Denver by too early dismissal from hospital. Many of these cases came to us. Since August Mrs. S. O. Covert has kindly given us her services in dentistry, and work in that department has greatly increased in value. The children of the poor suffer much for lack of care of the teeth. In no department of the dispensary has the work been more gratifying in its results.

Thanks are due to Dr. H. R. Wilson for special work in diseases of the eye and ear.

We are now able, through the co-operation of two classes of young ladies at the Unity Sunday School, to furnish proper food and clothing to some of our most needy patients. These young ladies make friendly visits to the houses of our sick poor. The value of this kind of work is not to be estimated. Six families are now being helped in this way. We need small bottles and clean linen for bandages. To the medical staff, and to all the good people who have helped us, we return our sincere thanks.

Respectfully,

THOMAS A. UZZEL.

THE WOMANS' HOSPITAL.

The following is a detailed report of the finances of the Woman's Hospital from November 15, 1888, to November 15, 1889 :

RECEIPTS.

November—

Mr. D. Appel	\$ 5 00
Messrs. Darrow & Low	5 00
Mrs. S. Appel	5 00
Patients	104 50

December—

United Presbyterian church, Thanksgiving	5 00
Central and other Presbyterian churches, Thanksgiving	46 35
Mrs. Hawkins	3 00
Mrs. Sloan	3 00
Patients	298 25

January—

Mrs. Cowell	2 00
Mrs. J. R. Howard	3 00
United Charities	247 50
Patients	105 65

February—

Mrs. E. L. Huntington	1 50
United Charities	247 50
Mr. Lloyd, Aspen, Colo.	121 00
Patients	176 85

March—

Mrs. Tonge	3 00
United Charities	270 00
Mrs. Farmer	3 00
Mrs. Jones	1 00
Scott-Saxton entertainment	18 00
Patients	183 70

April—

United Charities	315 00
Patients	98 30

May—

United Charities	270 00
Patients	170 50

June—

United Charities	270 00
Patients	95 50

July—

Mrs. Slentz	5 00
United Charities	270 00
Patients	88 00

August—

United Charities	270 00
Patients	125 35

September—

United Charities	270 00
Patients	148 80

October—

United Charities	270 00
Donation	30 00
Patients	222 25

November—

United Charities	270 00
Mrs. R. E. Buckingham	6 00
Mrs. E. L. Huntington	3 00
Patients	89 00

Total receipts\$5,146 50

DISBURSEMENTS.

Tea and coffee	\$ 50 35
Drugs.....	94 04
Ice.....	12 40
Range.....	81 00
Water tax.....	137 25
Nurses, servants and other help.....	1,953 98
Meat.....	456 10
Groceries.....	857 10
Milk.....	451 80
Telephone.....	75 00
Coal and wood.....	371 25
Express on oil, etc.	17 15
Plumbing on range	7 25
Cleaning furnace.....	7 00
Shoes, hats and other clothing, for children..	19 84
Furniture, bedding, kitchen utensils	279 02
Total	\$4,870 53
Amount in bank November 15.....	275 97
Total	\$5,146 50

MRS. J. R. HOWARD, *President.*

C. F. HAWKINS, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE SURGEON IN CHIEF.

During the year we have cared for and treated in the hospital, 224. Adults, 94; children, 130; charity, 147; pay, 67. Total number of weeks for charity patients, 1,257. There were two deaths in the woman's department. This makes five deaths in three years, one from cancer, one kidney disease, one surgical operation, one ruptured uterus during confinement, and one from puerperal septicemia, result of disease contracted before coming to hospital. This case could have been saved by a surgical operation, but the mother refused her consent. We treated

seven typhoid fever cases, thirty confinement cases. Most of the remainder were surgical. Eleven of these were abdominal sections.

In the children's department of course the death rate was much higher. We were very much discouraged because of this fact, until we learned that it was much lower than at similar institutions. With more room, more money and more nurses the death rate in the baby-ward might be considerably reduced.

We desire to extend to the members of the medical profession our thanks for valuable services and assistance rendered the hospital. I especially wish to thank Dr. John Chase, who has taken charge of the diseases of the eye and ear for the past three years; to Dr. Levy for the care of the throat and nose cases; to Dr. J. B. Cory for much valuable service in the past; to Dr. Parkhill, for consultation services; to Dr. Torkington, who kindly did the general work of the hospital during the greater part of last winter; to Dr. M. B. Bates, who faithfully administered to the little ones during the greater part of last year; to Dr. Thayer, who attended the children's department for three months during the summer; to Dr. N. Wiest, who is at present in charge of the children's department and visits the hospital every day, and especially do I desire to thank Dr. John Boice for consultation and much valuable advice and assistance. Among others to whom we are indebted for consultation and assistance are Drs. J. T. Eskridge, L. E. Lemen, L. H. Wood, Hawk, Rothwell, Bradner, Kimball, Worthington and others. The present attending and consulting medical staff is as follows: Attending—Mary B. Bates, M. D., N. Wiest, M. D., Thayer, M. D., John Chase, M. D., George Cleary, M. D., W. B. Tauber, M. D., Robert Levy, M. D., J. T. Eskridge, M. D., W. H. Davis, M. D., T. H. Hawkins, M. D. Consulting—J. B. Cory, M. D., E. J. Rothwell, M. D., A. M. Bucknum, M. D., W. S. Rothwell, M. D., John Elsner, M. D., W. Edmundson, M. D., L. E. Lemen, M. D., Clayton Parkhill, M. D., W. H. Buchtel, M. D., P. D. Rothwell, M. D., and J. H. Kimball, M. D.

I desire to say here that the only interest I have in the Woman's Hospital is that of Surgeon-in-Chief. My duties are to look after the welfare and exercise a general supervision of the medical department. I hold this position by appointment from the Board of Governors. I have endeavored to discharge

my duties faithfully, conscientiously and to the very best of my ability. When the Board of Governors can find someone else who can do the work better they will probably ask for my resignation, for there is nothing to prevent their doing so. My position is very similar to that of the Secretary of the Humane Society, except that he is paid for his services and I am not. The Woman's Hospital is not a boarding house, where every doctor can send his patients, treat her and have her boarded and nursed. It is conducted on the same plan and principle of the Woman's Hospital of New York, which is said to be one of the finest hospitals in the world.

The Hospital Department is run purely and solely in the interest of and for the benefit of sick women, and not in the interest of any doctor or clique of doctors.

The only financial interest I have in the institution are the few dollars that I have from time to time donated to the Hospital. The title to the property rests in the Board of Governors.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS H. HAWKINS, *Surgeon-in-Chief.*

THE ORPHAN'S HOME.

The following is the report of the Denver Orphan's Home, from December, 1888, to November 1889 :

	Children.	Days.	Weeks.
December	41	1,271	181
January	43	1,333	190
February	45	1,260	180
March	69	1,209	172
April	43	1,290	184
May	34	1,054	150
June	34	1,020	145
July	45	1,395	199
August	45	1,395	199
September	44	1,320	188
October	44	1,364	194
Total number of children			457
Total number of weeks			1,987
Average cost per child per week			\$2 10

MRS. B. L. JAMES, *Treasurer.*

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

The report of the year's work of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of St. Mary's Cathedral from October 1, 1888, to October 1, 1889, gives a total number of cases aided financially as 688, at a cost of \$342.65. This does not include cases that were helped by providing clothing from the store room of the society. Rev. H. J. McDevitt is President.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME.

The following is the report of the charity patients in St. Joseph's Home from December 1, 1888, to November 1, 1889 :

	No.	Days.	Weeks.	
December	11	12	19	\$ 13,900
January	7	22	22	15,400
February	14	19	38	26,600
March	21	20	60	42,400
April	16	15	35	25,000
May	15	11	25	17,500
June	16	17	39	27,400
July	14	12	25	17,600
August	18	16	42	30,000
September	24	14	48	34,000
October	28	18	73	51,600
Total				\$301,300

This institution has not received anything from the Associated Charities. The rate charged to each patient was \$7 per week, and the fractions of days and weeks have been cancelled.

REV. JAMES M. DOYLE, *Chaplain.*

ST. VINCENT'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 20.—St. Vincent's Asylum of North Denver gives this statement of the number of children kept on charity from December 1, 1888, to December 1, 1889, which is as follows :

Months.	No.	Days.	Weeks.
December	51	1,609	229 6-7
January	50	1,541	220 1-7
February	61	1,550	221 3-7
March	63	1,613	451 6-7
April	69	1,942	277 3-7
May	74	2,130	581 5-7
June	59	1,907	272 3-7
July	63	1,749	249 6-7
August	71	2,080	297 1-7
September	67	1,939	277
October	63	1,834	262
Total number of charity children cared for			681
Total number of weeks			3,280
Total amount of charity at \$2.50 per week			\$8,202 15
This institution has received nothing from Associated Charities.			

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

The amount of charity work done by St. Luke's Hospital for the year ending October 31, 1889, is as follows:

	Patients.	Days.
November	7	139
December	6	103
January	6	98
February	8	115
March	5	104
April	9	164
May	7	97
June	8	120
July	4	84
August	10	172
September	7	126
October	8	102
Total	85	1,424

Average stay per patient, seventeen days.

This list does not include many of our present accounts, many of which are worthless. For that reason our charity work is always larger than our figures show.

Respectfully submitted,

E. R. AXTEL.

THE DAY NURSERY AND KITCHEN GARDEN.

The day nursery and kitchen garden are among the many lines of work successfully carried on under the auspices of the Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union of this city.

The nursery is located in the terrace diagonally opposite the public school building at Twenty-first and Delgany streets. The day nursery began to care for the children of worthy working mothers on September 8, 1888. During its existence it has proven of inestimable benefit and comfort to disheartened mothers and their neglected children.

Miss Sarah Byington was the first matron, serving till May last. Her sweet Christian character impressed itself at once upon the inhabitants of the neighborhood, which can be best described by stating this fact: Seven saloons can be counted in close proximity to the school building.

There was never a more heartfelt compliment paid to anyone than that heard from one of the mothers who highly praised the day nursery. "I never saw an old maid before who could bear to have children about, but I know Miss Byington just loves Johnnie." Truly, she did love all God's little ones. Intelligence, recently received, states that October 2, obeying the summons of her Divine Master, she rested from her labors, but her works follow her.

The sad life histories detailed by the poor unfortunate women would melt the most stony-hearted to tears.

In a majority of cases the cause of the poverty, misery and degradation was directly attributable to the use of strong drink, those desiring to avail themselves of the privileges of the day nursery testifying that until that dread destroyer of the home crept in their husbands were good providers and affectionate toward their families.

Since Miss Byington's departure for her Eastern home Mrs. Shumway has ably filled the position of matron.

During the past six months an aggregate of 1,230 children have been cared for, the highest number on any one day being eighteen. The highest number during any one month was 308, in July.

O, mothers, whose little flocks are so tenderly watched, can you imagine what it would be to leave your sleeping children

early in the morning, in a miserable shanty or tent, fireless and utterly devoid of the necessities of life, setting out a few cold scraps of food, all you have in the house, to satisfy the pangs of hunger in several children for an entire day, and turning toward a distant part of the city, with the bravest heart one can muster, intent upon earning, by the hardest labor over the wash tub probably, a pittance to keep the howling of want at bay for a time ?

I imagine the awakening of those children, mother gone, they shivering with cold, and faint with the never-satisfied appetite of childhood. Do you wonder that they pass their days among the other "gamins" of the street, seeking the sunshiny spots, often going within the open saloon doors seeking warmth and companionship ?

Then turn from this picture to the day nursery where many such children as these just described have been fed, warmed and clothed, if necessary, and looked after in every way. Habits of neatness and lessons of morality have been instilled into their susceptible minds, a difficult task oftentimes, but patiently, lovingly undertaken, "In His name."

This is true charity and cannot but appeal to the sympathies of everyone. These mothers have had the opportunity to become self-supporting, when before they were forced to depend upon the Ladies' Relief and other charitable societies. Mention should be made of the free Kindergarten, which has instructed all children of suitable age who have been inmates of the day nursery. Witness the gratitude of the mothers when they call for their little ones at evening and you will be a firm believer in this helpful station of hope to overburdened women. The loyalty of motherhood, as contrasted with the awful crime of desertion and abuse of their dependent families by the brutalized fathers, is beautifully shown in the self-sacrificing spirit exhibited by the mothers toward the children so wholly without a father's care.

That those patronizing the nursery may feel that they are not objects of charity the small sum of 10 cents per day is charged for one child, and 5 cents additional for each child from the same family. Often no remuneration is accepted till the mother is fully started at steady work. Many are cared for gratuitously each month while the mothers seek employment,

often fruitlessly, but these women are comforted, knowing their loved ones are safely housed while they make the effort.

The kitchen garden does for the larger girls just what the kindergarten does for the wee ones, so combines work with play that they scarcely realize they are learning things that will be of use to them all their lives.

At the kitchen-garden girls from 8 to 12 years of age or older are taught how to set the table, how to wash dishes, how to make a bed, how to wait upon the door (there is a right and wrong way of doing all this), as well as many other useful household arts.

These teachings are enlivened by marching and lively songs in a manner that impresses itself upon their memories; making thrifty, orderly little maidens where before, knowing nothing of the ways of a well managed household, they could not be model helpers to their overworked mothers or others into whose service they may enter.

Several classes of twenty-four pupils each have been under instruction at the Delgany street Misson during the past fifteen months, taking to their homes the new ideas gained, that may help all the inmates of them to more highly appreciate that "order is Heaven's first law." These young girls will recall the happy hours at the kitchen-garden, and the seed sown may bear abundant fruit when they become the home-makers of the future.

The kitchen-garden has had Miss Emily Maginnis as teacher, and most efficient and successful has she been, by her winning smile and engaging manner endearing herself to her pupils.

Our little oasis in the desert has become the rendezvous of the children of all ages for blocks around, as nearly every one of them attends either kindergarten, kitchen-garden or Loyal Temperance Legion, or have been an inmate of the day nursery.

Their varied natures have been trained physically, mentally and morally. They have developed many commendable traits, and have been inspired to love whatsoever things are true, honest, pure, kind and noble.

Life has contained much more happiness and comfort to many, many families since the hand of friendship has met theirs, causing them to be more courageous, and the promise has been fulfilled to many: "We come to save you, do not fear."

In the doing of this, the Master's bidding, in guiding these helpless ones to safer paths, a mutual blessing has been bestowed by our Heavenly Father.

"Is thy cruse of comfort wasting? rise and share it with another,

And through all the years of famine it shall serve thee for a brother.

Love divine will fill thy storehouse, or thy handful still renew;
Scanty fare for one will often make a royal feast for two.

For the heart grows rich in giving; all is wealth is living grain;
Seeds which mildew in the garner, scattered, fill with gold the plain.

Is thy heart a well left empty? None but God its void can fill.
Nothing but a ceaseless fountain can its ceaseless longings still.
Is the heart a living power? Self-entwined its strength sinks low.

It can only live in loving, and by serving love will glow."

MRS. ELLA C. BENTON.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasurer's report of the day nursery and kitchen garden from December 1, 1888, to November 1, 1889.

RECEIPTS.

From Associated Charities.....	\$ 643 50
From rent of rooms (day nursery).....	598 75
From rent of rooms (charity organization)...	120 00
From care of children.....	128 75
From meals furnished.....	5 70
From Woman's Exchange.....	216 30
From donations to kitchen garden.....	111 86
Total.....	<hr/> \$1,824 86

DISBURSEMENTS.

December	\$ 95 65
January	84 64
February	91 00
March	162 80
March, furniture	32 35
April	159 16
May	192 25
May, repairs	47 30
June	184 50
July	192 00
August	195 75
September	195 60
October	130 00
Expense of kitchen garden, salaries, etc.	111 86
Total	<u>\$1,874 86</u>
Balance Dr.	50 00

THE HEBREW LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

To the President and Officers of the Associated Charities—
I have the honor to submit a detailed statement of the affairs of
the Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society at the end of October,
1889:

The total receipts from January 1, to Novem- ber 1, from all sources	\$1,564 00
Received from Associated Charities	1,237 50
From dues	327 00
A bequest from Mr. F. Z. Salomon (which has been placed in a sinking fund)	500 00
The disbursements amount to	1,508 48
Showing a balance on hand November 1	55 52
During the ten months there were expended for relief of fifty-two families	703 45
For twenty-four individuals	475 28
For drugs	6 95
For three shrouds and funerals	33 00
For groceries	77 30
For forty-seven temporary lodgings and board	128 55
For six railroad fares	53 25
For collections	6 90
For printing and stationery	24 85

The thanks of the society are due to the Associated Charities for our always promptly paid allowance and their many valuable suggestions. If we have given our poor a little more than seems absolutely necessary, we trust you will remember the class of unfortunates among whom our charity is dispensed. Ninety-nine per cent. of our applicants are the poor, oppressed Russians, who come to our good country with the idea of being in clover; they meet with sore disappointments; they are unacquainted with our language and customs, and in looking for work they need a little extra assistance to compete with the ever wide-awake American.

We also wish to thank Drs. Elsner and Levy for their always prompt response to the call of charity.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. I. M. APPEL,
Secretary.

THE COLORADO BOYS AND GIRLS' HOME AND EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY.

This much needed philanthropic enterprise is one of the youngest among the many in our city. Its object is to rescue homeless, neglected or abused children, receiving those who, by reason of their unprotected, homeless condition, have hitherto usually fallen into the hands of the police, and shields them by providing a home temporarily, until suitable homes or employment and oversight can be obtained for them.

The plan includes having ladies or gentlemen to act in the capacity of town agents, each of them taking especial pains to let it be known that such an institution exists and using every effort to find out and report to the proper officers the names of those who desire to adopt or employ boys or girls, giving the necessary information as to whether the parties applying are reliable, trustworthy persons, and after any child is placed in its new home this agent will keep advised as to its behavior and the treatment it is receiving.

Any benevolently inclined person will be so appointed upon application to the association through the corresponding secretary, said application to be accompanied by references as to qualifications.

This society aims to be in communication with railroad officials, that any waifs or tramping boys that may be passing or repassing on trains or lying about the depot or in box cars, when reported to them, may be temporarily provided for, at the Home, while correspondence is carried on with parent or guardian with a view of restoring them to their homes and by kindly oversight prevent them from falling into vicious company.

The alarming prevalence of this wandering disposition of our boys is shown in a statement recently made by Colonel Alexander Hogeland, President of the National Association, that 60,000 boy tramps annually pass and repass across the continent; and the testimony of Chief of Police Farley of this city that 300 boy tramps pass and repass through Denver annually, and that within the past five years there have existed in this town six organized bands of juvenile or boy robbers.

In 1887 694 minors were arrested, and in 1888 the number was 668, the principal offense being larceny. These minors were not imprisoned apart from old and hardened criminals.

By a practical mode of finding homes for the boys of our cities and checking the fearful and growing evil of so many youths becoming tramps and outcasts of society, hundreds, who only lack employment, develop into lives of usefulness.

If the charitable and those abundantly blessed with means will suppose for a moment that their own sons or daughters are filling the position of these neglected ones, the need will be seen for just such an effort in behalf of those, who, unless speedily rescued, will fill the place of the criminals now serving out their terms of sentence in the prisons of the country. Their condition as criminals is directly traceable to neglect in their youth and the vices acquired upon the streets and in saloons.

Removing the young to new and pure influences has been successfully tested, as thousands of them have been gathered from the streets of our large cities during the past quarter of a century and placed in good families. To-day they are among the best citizens of the community in which they reside.

For the work of this association headquarters are established at 1921 Stout street. Already the advantages of it are seen, particularly in regard to children committed to the care of Mrs. Likens, police matron, and Mr. Thompson of the Humane Society, they testifying that the home and employment associa-

tion for boys and girls accomplishes a work different from any other hitherto undertaken in this State.

Permit me to explain. It is not intended to found an institution in any sense, but to provide a temporary abiding place, or sort of depot, in which to keep the children and train them until the time arrives to send them away to a family home.

It is certainly the work of Him who said: "And whoso shall receive one such little child in my name receiveth me."

Also, "Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones; for I say unto you, that in Heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in Heaven."

MRS. E. C. BENTON,
Corresponding Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Statement of the Treasurer of the Colorado Boys and Girls' Home and Employment Association. The Home was organized in reality about September 1, 1889, but no active work was done until much later.

September 24, treasurer received in cash on	
subscriptions	\$205 00
September 25	111 50
November 12	75 00

Total	\$391 50
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There has been disbursed :

September 24, for sundry bills	\$ 70 94
September 24, rent	45 00
October 9, sundry bills	51 56
October 22, furniture, etc.	75 00
October 24, house rent	45 00
October 24, matron	30 00
November 4, grocery bills, etc.	15 40
November 4, gas bill	3 60
November 16, coal bill	3 10
November 16, sundry bills for gas, etc.	16 14

Total	\$355 74
Balance on hand	\$ 35 76

GRANVILLE MALCOM, *Treasurer.*

